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31 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA ADVOCATE BILATERAL RAILROAD AGREEMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Mozambique [RPM] and Angola [RPA] have jointly advocated that contiguous railways sign bilateral contracts, constituting a solid base so these transport systems can contribute significantly to the economic independence and balanced development of the respective countries. The RPM and the RPA stressed the importance of the content of these accords in a joint paper presented at the Second Conference of African Railways, held the first week of November in Blantyre, following the Ninth Assembly of the UAC.

The paper, consisting basically of recommendations for future bilateral accords between railways, described the prior experience of Mozambique and Angola in basic issues in the development of relations between their railways.

That experience was rooted basically in the characteristics imposed by the colonial powers on those accords. "No thought whatever was given to the development of the territories served by them (the railways); there was no plan to develop the zone correctly, nor any overall consideration of technological advance," the document states, referring to some of the railway agreements established between Mozambique and Angola in the colonial period.

The reduction of economic dependence, particularly--but not only--upon South Africa; the establishment of ties creating genuine and equitable regional integration; allocation of funds to implement national, interstate and regional policies; and, finally, concerted action to insure cooperation with regard to the strategy for economic liberation: these are the principles, which, in light of our experience, should always be present in relations between the railways.

In this context, the document offers specific proposals which Mozambique and Angola feel are "important aspects of these relations, proposals which will make it possible to move toward bilateral accords."

These aspects mainly pertain to operational, commercial and financial relations and mutual assistance between the neighboring railways.

The analysis of past experience with bilateral accords was preceded by a brief review of the links between railway systems in Africa. These systems were described as having been established in the period before independence as a means of penetration, mainly to insure the exploitation and distribution of products from mining centers and other products serving the colonial powers.

So that the railways will assume their dynamizing role in the economic development of the respective countries in this post-independence phase, the RPM and the RPA offer some general recommendations, notably, the need for rehabilitation and expansion of existing infrastructures and, above all, the development and intensification of regional ties between the various systems on the continent.

Mozambique has felt it to be particularly important to establish a new type of relations between its railway system and that of the neighboring countries. About 2 months ago our country and the Kingdom of Swaziland signed a railway agreement which reflects this concern. Amendments have also been made to the colonial agreements with other countries, and the drafting of bilateral agreements with various neighboring countries, similar to the agreement with Swaziland, is also under study.

The paper presented at the "symposium" won the approval, by acclamation, of the representatives of the more than 20 participating institutions.

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CSO: 4742/106

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE OPENS IN LUANDA

International Messages

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Eugenio Diogo]

[Excerpts] The International Conference of Solidarity With the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa began yesterday in the 10 December Theater in Luanda, with Paulo Jorge, foreign relations minister of our government, presiding for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

In this important forum, the delegates and guests will have the opportunity to express their firm solidarity with the peoples in struggle in southern Africa and also to condemn the atrocities of the racist South African regime, which is intensifying its wave of aggression in this part of our continent, against the Front Line countries and particularly against the People's Republic of Angola.

The first national secretary of the JMPLA-Party Youth reaffirmed the solidarity of Angola's people and youth with the peoples of Latin America, namely, of Uruguay and El Salvador, the peoples of the DPRK, the Popular and Democratic Republic of East Timor, Sahara and Kampuchea, and the black youth of the United States of America, victims of exploitation and racial discrimination.

Session of Speeches

During the afternoon session, the conference heard addresses by representatives of the UN Anti-Apartheid Committee, UNESCO, the WFDY, the MPJ (Pan-African Youth Movement), the International Union of Students and the AASU (Association of African Students).

In their speeches, the representatives reiterated that the aggressions by the South African racist regime are intensifying, which is made possible only by the support it receives from international imperialism. The speakers condemned the constant South African attacks against the Front Line countries, particularly against Angola, and denounced the U.S. veto in the recent UN meeting which sought to impose sanctions against South Africa.

International Solidarity

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by J.L.: "Solidarity With Angola"]

[Text] A special session in solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola took place yesterday in the 10 December Theater in Luanda. Taking part were the delegates invited to the International Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples Youth and Students of Southern Africa.

During the session, an officer of the FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] gave a detailed account of the attacks inflicted on the Angolan people by the racist South Africans.

In his account, which was followed with great interest by all those present, the Angolan army officer reported that the South African racists systematically disregard UN Resolution 387/76, which condemns the aggressions perpetrated by the odious apartheid regime against our territory and demands indemnification for all the damages caused in these continuing attacks, damages estimated at \$6.7 billion, or 200 billion kwanzas.

The session was addressed by representatives of several youth organizations: the International Association of Youth and the UN Student Movement, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Nordic Youth Center, the International Union of Students, the Student Movement of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pan-African Union of Students and the Amilcar Cabral African Youth.

Speaking for the organizations they represent, all the delegates unreservedly condemned the attacks suffered by our country and reaffirmed their solidarity with our youth and with the Angolan people in this all-out struggle against the anachronistic apartheid regime.

Comments on Conference

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Sponsored by several international and regional youth and student organizations, with the support of the UN special committee against apartheid, an International Conference of Youth and Students in Solidarity With the Struggle of the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa began yesterday in the Angolan capital.

The People's Republic of Angola is hosting the event as a reaffirmation of its internationalist principles, and is also using this forum to denounce once again the policy of open hostility practiced by the Pretoria regime, whose armed forces have occupied part of our national territory for some months in defiance of the principles of international law.

The international solidarity conference is taking place at a time when this part of the African continent is experiencing a renewed outbreak of imperialist aggression, embodied in the armed attacks against sovereign countries by the forces of

the Pretoria regime. Seeking solutions that will guarantee protection of their interests in Namibia, the imperialists have been orchestrating various maneuvers to undermine the efforts of the United Nations and the Front Line countries to arrive at a negotiable solution to the Namibian problem.

Youth and students from all over the world are gathered in Luanda to raise their voices against the maneuvers of the forces of evil and to reaffirm their militant solidarity with the just cause of the peoples of southern Africa. This conference is yet another proof of the justice of the struggle by the peoples in this part of our continent, because it is inspired by just ideals and has the support of the international community, progressive countries and lovers of peace and freedom throughout the world. Even with the occupation of part of the national territory of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan people join their voices with all those who aspire to peace and freedom, reaffirming their unshakable determination to continue to support the just cause of the Namibian and South African patriots, no matter what sacrifice this entails.

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CSO: 4742/90

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTRY CHANGES--Lt Col Antonio dos Santos Franca (Nдалу) was appointed deputy minister of defense of Angola through a decree issued by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and published in Luanda on Friday. Lt Col Nдалу is a member of the MPLA-Labor Party political bureau and is replacing Lt Col David Antonio Moises (Nдози), who had occupied this post since March 1979. Besides David Moises, the dismissal of another deputy minister of defense was also announced. A presidential communique disclosed that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos approved on Wednesday the decision to dismiss Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao, who has been in charge of the air force, as well as Lt Col David Antonio Moises, deputy chief of the Angolan armed forces general staff. The ANGOP [ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY] announced the dismissal of the two deputy ministers but did not elaborate on the motives for these changes in the Angolan Ministry of Defense. The ANGOP also announced the appointment of Lt Col Antonio dos Santos Franca (Nдалу) as deputy minister of defense. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4742/138

PURPOSE OF VISIT OF DEPUTIES TO ALL REGIONS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 618, 14 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] In recent weeks, the People's National Assembly has instituted a new style of going back to the grass roots. It is the visits made by the people's elected representatives to all regions of our country.

This new style of work definitely responds to a double objective: first of all, avoiding confinement of deputies' activities to their respective regions, while providing them with an opportunity to understand the similarity of the major problems facing the rural world as a whole; bringing about an exchange of experiences between the different elements of execution and the people's representatives at the local level; and finally, carrying out systematic control of work planned as part of the complementary and transitional programs.

At the conclusion of their visits, the deputies submitted the conclusions of the different tours to the National Assembly Bureau.

These documents bear witness to the serious approach of each delegation to the work of following up on the work done and proposals made for greater effectiveness in the execution of tasks. The overall impressions are in agreement politically. The party has made a great effort to organize and mobilize the people of all regions in keeping with their interests. As for economic problems, each delegation went over the estimates of the complementary and transitional plans with a fine-toothed comb, proceeding by regional chief towns, districts and administrative control posts (PCA), ministry by ministry.

This work enabled the deputies to draw up a balance sheet of achievements by sector or branch of production or service activity. They were able to see what work was done and to what extent, the causes of delays, and then outlined measures to correct the situation.

Only through systematic control of the execution of projects, as the head of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], Chief of State Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has recommended over and over shall we be able to embark upon the phase of execution of the 5-year plan with more intensity.

The deputies understood this and hope that the visits will continue throughout the term of the legislature.

It should be noted that these visits were followed, at a very time when the National Assembly is meeting in regular session, by visits to certain projects, such as that of the National II and realignment of the railroad in the Niari region. These visits have enabled the deputies to learn about progress on these undertakings.

11,464

CSO: 4719/231

WPC-ACAP ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWING WPC VISIT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 618, 14 Nov 81 p 5

[WPC-ACAP [Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples] joint statement, Brazzaville, 11 November 1981]

[Text] From 11 to 12 November 1981, a delegation from the World Peace Council, headed by Vice President Andre Desmet, made a visit of friendship and work to the People's Republic of the Congo.

The World Peace Council delegation thereby responded in a friendly way to the invitation extended to it by the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples.

During its visit, the delegation had the opportunity once again to observe with satisfaction the action of the ACAP on behalf of peace, friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the world.

The delegation from the World Peace Council and ACAP officers thus had a fruitful exchange of views and information within the framework of their bilateral cooperation.

Both parties unanimously noted their agreement on what now characterizes the international situation, to wit:

Economic Level

- 1) a worsening of the deterioration of terms of trade between young sovereign states and nations belonging to the international capitalist system;
- 2) the recovery of economic efforts being made by the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America by powerful Western nations, which thereby operate through transnational companies; and
- 3) concerning the negative results of Cancun, the fact that the so-called North-South dialog is a mere bluff.

Political Level

- 1) a deterioration of international detente and world peace due to the bellicose and openly aggressive attitudes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers;

- 2) a worsening of the situation in the Middle East, Asia, southern Africa and Latin America;
- 3) a resurgence of acts of violence and sabotage aimed at young nations in order to divert them from their noble ideals of independence and sovereignty;
- 4) an apology for war by Western powers, using the fallacious pretext of restoring a balance and modernizing nuclear weapons in Europe; and
- 5) attempts to take over and break up the Nonaligned Movement by Western powers, which want to remake the world in keeping with their Machiavellian designs.

In this connection, the delegation from the World Peace Council and the ACAP officials reaffirm their firm position of pursuing the noble ideals of defending peace and extending the conquests of the policy of international detente and warn of the serious danger of a nuclear, even neutron, holocaust threatening our planet and the achievements of age-old human civilizations. The World Peace Council and ACAP will mobilize and more firmly commit all their forces to reduce and eliminate this threat.

Both parties pledge to give more support to the cause of the Nonaligned Movement through which the countries involved tirelessly fight to safeguard their identity and arrive at justice and a new order in relations between the "large" and "small" nations.

With respect to the Middle East, southern Africa and Latin America:

The World Peace Council and ACAP reaffirm their unswerving solidarity with the brother peoples of Palestine, Namibia, Angola, Nicaragua, the Western Sahara, El Salvador and Cuba.

Actually, the international tension now affecting these peoples result from the political machinations of the Reagan administration and the nations of the so-called contact group.

The diabolical functions assumed by Zionist Israel in the Middle East are those of the racist South African Republic in southern Africa. They are the firebrands of the sinister "pax Americana" and are therefore criminally responsible for the destruction of the nuclear research plant at Tamouz, Iraq, and the recent occupation of the southern portion of the People's Republic of Angola, a variation of its unjust war.

Finally, in order to poison international opinion, all the NATO firebrands join together in using the vulgar fable of an alleged danger from what they claim to be Soviet expansionism.

Is it because of this coarse fable and in consideration of the successes of the Farabundo Marti Front in El Salvador that Nicaragua and Cuba are threatened with invasion by the CIA and the Pentagon?

Taking a position of official opposition to this policy of adventure and virulent aggression of the imperialist powers in the Middle East, southern Africa and Latin America, the CMP [PCT Military Committee] and ACAP state that they are and will remain solidary with the PLO, SWAPO, the POLISARIO Front, the ANC, the MPLA-Labor Party and the brother peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Cuba in their fight to defend their inalienable rights.

For the reign of friendship, solidarity and peace between peoples, this major aspect of our struggle will be continued forever!

Brazzaville, 11 November 1981

11,464

CSO: 4719/231

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

GDR EDUCATION DELEGATION VISIT--A three-man education delegation led by Comrade Prof Dr (Gunter Hedon), GDR deputy minister for higher and technical education, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a week-long working visit to socialist Ethiopia. During this stay, the delegation will hold talks with Comrade Dr Tefera Wonde, minister of health and COPWE Central Committee member; Comrade Bililign Manderfro, higher education commissioner and COPWE Central Committee member; and Comrade Dr Duri Muhammad, president of Addis Ababa University, and will visit the Gondar Public Health College. The delegation will be briefed on education in Ethiopia and on the economic and cultural development campaign. It is expected that before the end of the delegation's visit an agreement will be signed between the higher education commission and the GDR Higher and Technical Education Ministry. [Text] [EA203216 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 30 Nov 81]

SOVIET EDUCATION OFFICIAL ARRIVAL--Comrade Konkin, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocation and Technical Education, arrived in Addis Ababa today on a 2-week working visit to socialist Ethiopia. In a statement on arrival in Addis Ababa, Comrade Konkin said his country will cooperate with socialist Ethiopia in its efforts to train skilled manpower, adding that this is the aim of his visit. He said he will inspect the country's educational system and efforts in vocational training and their progress. He said his visit to vocational training institutions, and talks with education officials will enable him to examine educational cooperation and to extend assistance. Comrade Konkin was welcomed at Bole international airport by Comrade (Bililign Mandefro), commissioner for higher education and member of the commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia Central Committee, Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, and other government officials. [Text] [EA091320 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 9 Dec 81]

NEW REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS--The Provisional Military Administrative Council today appointed Comrade Abebe Belaineh as chief administrator of Shoa Administrative Region; Comrade Ali Musa, chief administrator of Bale Region; and Comrade Getachew Shibeshi, chief administrator of Gamu Gofa Administrative Region. [EA160304 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Dec 81]

FRG AID--An agreement was signed today by the Relief Coordination and Rehabilitation Commission and the FRG Government under which Ethiopia will receive DM1,213,247 and spare parts. The aid will be used to expand and properly equip garages in Addis Ababa and other regions. [EA160304 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 4503/15

COT RECEIVED BY BONGO, TALKS WITH REPORTERS

AB081502 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot was received this morning by the head of state, President el-Hadj Omar Bongo. After the meeting, Jean-Pierre Cot talked to the press about the main points he discussed with the president of the republic, that is cooperation between France and Gabon and the situation in Africa in general and in Chad in particular.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, you were received a few moments ago by the president of the republic, His Excellency el-Hadj Omar Bongo. Could you first of all enlighten us on the issues you discussed with the head of state?

[Answer] Yes, President Bongo gave me the honor of receiving me and we extensively examined cooperation between Gabon and France and international political problems. Gabon has an active diplomacy and President Bongo is striving to facilitate the solutions to a certain number of problems facing Africa. Concerning the first point, that is cooperation between France and Gabon [words indistinct], it must no doubt be modified in certain respects; it must especially be broadened and strengthened and we are all working to that end.

Concerning the international scene, we discussed the burning issues, that is, the African situation in general, the few hot spots on the African continent and particularly Chad, and finally the problems concerning the holding of the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency.

[Question] Mr Minister, we noted that you were preceded to Libreville by one of your aides, Mr De La Pepiniere, who also has had talks with the Gabonese public health minister. Could we conclude that French-Gabonese cooperation in the field of health will be increased?

[Answer] I think we can count on the general strengthening of French-Gabonese cooperation in all fields--economic, cultural and technical. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just mentioned the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency. Has France any particular proposals to make during this Libreville conference which will be marked among other things by the election of the new secretary general?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct]

[Question] Mr Minister, we have noted the efforts made during the past few days by the new French authorities to try to find a solution to the Chadian problem. Now, what do you think about the development of this crisis following Hissein Habre's reappearance on the scene?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] the OAU is dealing with the problem. It has sent an inter-African force to Chad and we congratulate it for this. [Passage indistinct]
[End recording]

CSO: 4719/346

EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL SITUATION DESCRIBED

University Calm

AB121248 Paris AFP in French 1023 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Libreville, 12 Dec (AFP)--President Omar Bongo has strongly urged the striking students and lecturers who have been boycotting classes for a week to return to classes on Monday. In the meantime, the campus of the University of Libreville was evacuated and closed down on Friday for 24 hours by the security forces.

On Friday the town section where the university is located was under police surveillance all day long and motorists were kept off by policemen wearing combat uniforms and helmets and carrying their clubs. The evacuation of the campus, however, went on without any incident.

On Saturday morning, the number of policemen in front of the university was considerably reduced and about 100 students are standing calmly in front of the iron gate, which has been reopened.

The situation is different at Libreville International Airport which is under military surveillance and where the number of security forces has been increased. Informed sources say Gabonese nationals have not been allowed to leave from the airport for several days.

Bongo on Opposition

AB141843 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Libreville, 14 Dec (AFP)--Gabonese head of state Omar Bongo believes that at the present time the Gabonese opposition has no future and that it is composed mainly of embittered and nostalgic people incapable of arousing the masses. It was by these insignificant activists who are in the minority that some students were manipulated, Mr Bongo added during an interview with the AFP in Libreville.

The Gabonese head of state, however, admitted that the coming to power of a socialist government in France had given rise to a demand for a multiparty system. According to him, letters have been sent by opponents of the Gabonese regime to President Francois Mitterrand to gain his support in their struggle against the

present regime. These same people met with socialist authorities soon after the 10 May elections. A party, the Movement for National Recovery, was created in Gabon but it has never been recognized legally and it has never had any influence.

The Gabonese president expressed his hostility toward the installation in his country of a multiparty system which he said would merely encourage tribalism. The existence of one party, the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), is a unifying factor which of course does not prevent people from expressing their diverse opinions within the PDG, Mr Bongo went on to say.

President Bongo accused the former vice chancellor of the University of Libreville, Mr Nzoghue Nguema, who was detained 10 days ago, of attempting to give posts of responsibility to members of his ethnic group, the Fang, who are by far the largest group in Gabon (they constitute 40 percent of the total population).

According to Mr Bongo, the former vice chancellor replaced a number of French lecturers by incompetent ones. Mr Nzoghue Nguema, it will be recalled, has admitted that he had wanted to send abroad documents and tracts condemning Mr Bongo's regime.

The head of state strongly dismissed the accusation that he intended keeping the Fang away from the machinery of power, thus increasing the ranks of the opponents. The prime minister, several ministers, some of his advisors, the mayor of Libreville and the president of the supreme court are from the Fang group, he pointed out.

I have been striving to unite Gabon for 14 years. Some of my enemies think the most difficult task has been accomplished and that they can now take over power. Personally, I do not think they are capable of doing so and in any case I will not give up.

Speaking of his riches, which are often the target of his enemies Mr Bongo said there are many rich Gabonese in Gabon richer than he. There are people who are paid to soil my reputation and that of Gabon, he added.

Raising finally the issue of his relations with the French Government Mr Bongo stressed that the misunderstandings had been cleared and that henceforth nothing could destroy bilateral cooperation. The Gabonese president expressed satisfaction with Mr Mitterrand's attitude toward Africa since he came to power. Mr Mitterrand has very quickly sought the admiration of the Africans, Mr Bongo said.

University Closed

AB150757 Paris AFP in French 0727 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Libreville, 15 Dec (AFP)--The Gabonese Government decided on Monday evening to close Omar Bongo National University until further orders and to suspend the payment of scholarships to students.

This decision was announced on radio and television by Minister of Higher Education Dr Jean Pierre Okias. It comes after the students' refusal to resume their courses Monday as stipulated in an ultimatum issued by the government on Friday.

Furthermore, an inquiry has been opened to find out who are the authors, lecturers and students, responsible for the current strike.

Tuesday morning the situation was still calm at the university compound. So far, it is noted, the claims of the students who have been on strike since 5 December are not quite clear.

CSO: 4719/346

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Libreville, 2 Dec (AFP)--A loan agreement in the amount of 405,900,000 CFA francs was signed Tuesday by Zacharie Myboto, Gabonese minister of information, post and telecommunications and Robert Cantoni, French ambassador to Libreville. The loan will provide financial backing for Moyabi [word indistinct] station (southeast Gabon), and the corporation operating Africa Number 1 radio station for the period 1981-1982. It is the second phase of the aid decided upon in May 1980 for the inter-African radio which was commissioned in February. [AB031952 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/346

HUMAN RIGHTS 'PRIMARY CONCERN' IN CABRAL RELEASE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The campaign to disseminate the decisions of the First Extraordinary PAIGC Congress began yesterday in the capital. This campaign to publicize the important measures adopted in this great meeting of our glorious party, the PAIGC, was determined by the Central Committee in its first extraordinary meeting on 16 November in Bissau.

The campaign to explain the decisions of the First Extraordinary Congress also provided an opportunity to clarify the Central Committee communique released following its meeting. It is noted that in this first meeting, the Central Committee analyzed the status of former president Luiz Cabral and other individuals imprisoned as a result of the events of 14 November 1980.

Specifically, it is noted that the Central Committee decided to release some of these individuals immediately.

The decision was for reasons of humanity, which has been and will continue to be the cornerstone for all PAIGC decisions. We know the party congress was a success. Since independence, there has never been a meeting with such a high degree of participation, openness, frankness and directness, in an atmosphere of constant sincerity.

In this context, it is felt that the release of these individuals does not constitute any threat to our state. Luiz Cabral was tried in the congress. It was a political judgment and he was condemned to expulsion from the PAIGC. A public trial is neither timely nor appropriate. We have the people on our side and hence it is not our intention to have political prisoners.

Guinea-Bissau and the PAIGC are fundamentally humanistic and, as such, we feel our humanitarian attitude will even further enhance our international prestige. This courageous decision is yet another example we give to the world. Despite everything, we are different; we do what others do not dare to do.

These individuals are washed up politically, and our gesture of respect for human dignity will have national and international repercussions; it is a lesson for many other African countries. We are against hatred and vengeance because we are disciples of Amilcar Cabral.

This decision must also be seen in light of our economic situation. We know that we are still dependent on foreign aid, and the decision to free Luiz Cabral and other individuals will earn a certain amount of sympathy for our country. Primarily, however, and above all, we have demonstrated our respect for human rights.

SED ASSISTANCE PRAISED IN POLITICOIDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] A seminar for advanced politicoideological training was inaugurated on 19 November in the General Secretariat of the PAIGC. Present at the ceremony were comrades Teobaldo Barbosa, member of the party Central Committee and assistant national secretary of the JAAC; Flavio Proenca and Hugo Borges, both members of the party Committee of the Autonomous Sector of Bissau; Francisco Mansoa, member of the directorate of the National Party School; and professors of the GDR. The seminar, which will last for a month, is meant for the chairmen of party committees in work places and neighborhoods and for officials of the mass organizations.

First to address the session was Comrade Mansoa, who began by stressing the importance of the course and the role of the National Party School in the politico-ideological training of party militants. He was followed by a representative of the East German teachers, who reaffirmed their determination to continue with the mission assigned to them by their party, the SED.

Speaking on behalf of the Autonomous Sector Committee, Comrade Proenca welcomed those present and expressed some thoughts on the importance of courses of this kind, particularly in this period following the First Extraordinary Congress of the PAIGC.

Last to speak was Comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, who noted the importance of political and ideological training for party members, saying it represents yet another tool which the party has put in their hands to defend themselves from our enemies and will enable them to follow the teachings of our late beloved Amilcar Cabral.

"We must build a strong and progressive land where there is no exploitation of men by men," said Comrade Barbosa. Regarding the First Extraordinary Congress, he said its purpose was to return to PAIGC to the line advocated by Cabral. He noted that if pursuit of this goal is gratifying, it is also a weighty responsibility.

In conclusion, Comrade Barbosa spoke of the relations between the PAIGC and the SED, and urged the participants in the seminar to take advantage of the material being imparted to them, to apply it later according to our circumstances.

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CSO: 4742/109

BRIEFS

ANOP-ANG COOPERATION--Senhor Antonio Santos Gomes, director of telecommunications of ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY], is in our country's capital to survey the needs and problems of the Guinea-Bissau news agency ANG. He will be returning to Lisbon today. The specialist met with the directors of ANG to arrive at a better definition of cooperation between the two news agencies, namely, with respect to the training of journalists and technical personnel, pursuant to an agreement signed recently in Bissau during the visit of the director of ANOP. During his stay here, Santos Gomes also visited our newspaper and the National Broadcasting Station and met with their directors. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4742/109

PREFECTS FEEL NATION IS STILL DIVIDED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 23 Nov 81 p 16

[Text] The prefectural authorities have always considered themselves -- and quite rightly so -- to be behind the government's action.

Consequently, they have always endeavored, in addition to the economic concerns of their districts, to collect and transmit information that might clarify the major decisions and guidelines of the government.

Today, we are called upon to give our views on the main problems now facing us, as all the country's socioprofessional categories have done.

In particular, we must express our ideas on problems of a political, economic and social nature, at a time when we are going through a rather difficult period.

Political problems: It will be remembered that on the occasion of the National Council meeting of 15 January 1981, we asked to proceed to an immediate reconciliation of the people in all regions in order to avoid a crystallization of oppositions resulting from the different elections.

It was our belief that the experiment of the new democracy was not aimed at instituting an ideological struggle within our single party, a struggle that would generate systematic opposition, but rather, at giving the citizens the possibility of freely choosing the persons they deemed fit to represent them.

However, one must note, Mr President, that despite your urgent appeal in Yamoussoukro, at the time of the meeting with the deputies, and despite the vast prefectural movement in August aimed at encouraging a healthy, constructive dialogue between the administrative authorities, elected officials, the losing candidates and their supporters, the divisions continue to grow deeper and positions are becoming increasingly radical. These attitudes paralyze development actions and confuse the people, who no longer know to whom they should turn.

Along another line of ideas, we must take up the problem of information, which seems extremely important.

Information, quite rightly considered to be the fourth estate, is without any doubt an important political element because of its impact on public opinion, for it is true that the effectiveness of political action requires previous information in

order to avoid biased, even disagreeable, rumors. That is why we would have wished to have adequate and complete information in time. We were painfully aware of your unexplained absence from the Cancun Conference, a conference that nevertheless justified the postponement of the National Council meeting originally scheduled for 8 October. This led to all kinds of speculations about your state of health and created a psychosis because of the constitutional vacuum that would result from any possible vacancy of your office. Proof of this is the question posed incidentally about your health by a newsman at the time of your press conference in Paris.

Economic and social situation: It is a secret to no one that the Ivory Coast's economy is essentially based on agriculture and that its artisans are the farmers. Once illiterate and inadequately trained or educated, they were formerly content to work using only the traditional *dabas* [hoes] and machetes, implements that were satisfactory for a subsistence economy but greatly outdated in a market economy. This generation of farmers will disappear because of the very nature of things. We must plan for their replacement.

In other words, we must train new farmers, finding them among the coming generation. However, the new farmers will reject the traditional tools and will indubitably opt for more modern agricultural equipment. This presupposes an adequate policy of professional training and the supplying of available land to the new type of farmer. Distribution of such land must be thoroughly reorganized.

This return to the land must be accompanied by political determination requiring a previous improvement in living conditions and the reorganization of community structures because the elimination of some of them was greatly resented by the rural world. This was especially the case with SODERIZ [Rice Development Company].

With respect to that company, while its activities have been entrusted to certain analogous development structures, to wit: the CIDT [expansion unknown] for the north and the central region; SATMACI [Technical Assistance Company for the Agricultural Modernization of the Ivory Coast] for the west and the east; and SODEPALM [Company for the Development and Exploitation of Oil Palm] for the south, one must nevertheless observe that production is steadily dropping, year after year.

In fact, despite the competence of these large companies and the good will of their officials, they have not been able to carry out their traditional tasks and organize the rice growers effectively.

In our humble opinion, it is only by so doing that agriculture will be developed and improved and that young people once enticed by the tertiary sector will be attracted.

The desire expressed in the face of such a situation is the establishment of a structure suitable for developing food crops if we want to ensure our self-sufficiency in food.

For the time being, a social problem exists: unemployment. In order to attenuate its effects, we support the idea of national solidarity that you have recommended. This solidarity could be immediately manifested in the following way:

In addition to the suspension of the ceremonies marking the anniversary of our independence, we could envisage the establishment of a national solidarity fund whose resources would remain to be defined. The prefects already support this sacrifice.

On an exceptional basis, part of the funds collected by the UGTCI [General Union of Ivory Coast Workers] for workers benefits could be used.

Along the same line of ideas, we might appeal to the good will and spirit of generosity of priority enterprises so that they would participate in the solidarity fund. The sums collected in this fashion would make it possible to partially subsidize certain national companies experiencing momentary difficulties, companies that have demonstrated their reliability and effectiveness.

In the long run, we should: encourage the creation of new jobs by backing private initiatives and giving small and medium-size enterprises access to credit; accelerate the Ivorianization of upper-level positions, especially in the private sector; and provide every region with an agricultural training institute.

11,464
CSO: 4719/295

POSITION OF V.S. MONIMA STATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Nov 81 pp 2, 4

[Statement by Vondrona Sosialista MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], signed by Ny Fitovian-Tsaranga No Tanjona]

[Text] The V.S. MONIMA federal bureaus of Antananarivo City, Avaradrano, Antananarivo Atsimondrano, the Coordinating Bureau of the Socialist SYMPIMITO [expansion unknown], and the federal bureaus of the MONIMA Socialist Youth and of the MONIMA Socialist Women, meeting on Sunday, 15 November 1981, in Tsimbazaza, presided over by Comrade Remanindry Jaona, national secretary and leader of the V.S. MONIMA, and at the prompting of the V.S. MONIMA Political Bureau, hereby issues the following statement:

1 -- After a thorough examination of the events that have occurred in the country since the regional conference held in Antananarivo on 4 and 5 September 1981, the officials observe that the crisis that afflicts the lower-income groups and the entire nation has grown worse, as the V.S. MONIMA had feared.

This is evident in the economic field and is expressed by supply shortages. It is evident in the social domain in the scarcity of medicines. It is even evident in the moral realm and is reflected by the extent of the dangerous rumors used to heighten tribalism and harm national unity.

These developments confirm the viewpoint expressed by the regional conference of the V.S. MONIMA and the analysis contained in the important statement issued by Comrade Remanindry Jaona at the opening of that conference. They are of great concern to the Malagasy people, particularly our party and the democratic organizations affiliated with it.

Such circumstances support more than ever the political line followed by the V.S. MONIMA concerning our country's domestic situation, a political line based on a constant strengthening of national unity and involving firm and resolute support for the ideology on which the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is founded, the firm and responsible criticism of errors whose consequences are borne by the people, and the continuing drafting of concrete proposals for an improvement in the national situation.

2 -- The officials have also examined the most recent events on the international political scene. The diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Cuba and the

Saharan Democratic Arab Republic have directly informed the Political Bureau of the V.S. MONIMA about the aggressiveness of American imperialism in their respective areas.

After learning the latest information, the V.S. MONIMA officials wish to make the following statement:

1 -- The V.S. MONIMA condemns the slanderous accusations against and the threat which the American Administration brings to bear on the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua. The V.S. MONIMA expresses its complete solidarity for the Cuban revolution, for it is aware that the danger threatening one socialist country is a threat to the Malagasy people as well.

2 -- The V.S. MONIMA reaffirms its support for the liberation struggle of the Saharan people and enthusiastically greets the spectacular victories obtained by it in the face of the Moroccan aggressors.

The V.S. MONIMA expresses its agreement with the POLISARIO Front and condemns the decision of the American Government, which wants to participate directly in the conflict by aiding Morocco, even more than in the past.

The V.S. MONIMA expresses these positions because solidarity with the socialist countries and with liberation movements constitute two of the three cardinal points of its foreign policy.

Finally, leaders of the party, the trade union, youth and MONIMA Socialist Women approve the slogans drafted by the Political Bureau on the difficult situation in which our country now finds itself.

Ny Fitovian-Tsaranga No Tanjona

11,464

CSO: 4719/299

NATIONAL COMPUTER SCHOOL ESTABLISHED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has announced that:

Beginning this new academic year, 1981-1982, the National Data Processing School, the ENI, will be officially established within the Fianarantsoa CUR [Regional University Center].

This new school will provide training for upper-level personnel in the field of computer science according to the following program:

The first cycle lasts two years and upon its completion, students receive their university diplomas as advanced computer science technicians.

The second cycle also lasts two years and upon its conclusion, the diploma of computer engineer is issued.

During the 1981-1982 academic year, only the first year of the first cycle will be offered. Admission is by competitive examination, to be held at each regional university center on 15 and 15 December 1981.

The number of openings is 50. The following may apply:

Candidates holding the Series C, D or technical series high school diploma whose status vis-a-vis the National Service is correct and who are under 30 years of age on 31 December 1981.

High school graduates from the 1981 class may not take the examination unless they have already completed their National Service.

The examination will include the following: a test of scientific knowledge lasting 6 hours (level C); a psychotechnical test lasting 1 hour; language tests in Malagasy, French and English lasting 5 hours.

Registration for the examination may be completed by correspondence and will be received from Wednesday, 11 November, to Saturday, 5 December 1981, at each CUR.

The registration application should be sent to the CUR where the candidate wishes to take the examination.

Documents to be submitted include the following: an application on blank paper; a certified copy of the high school diploma; a birth certificate; and a copy of the military discharge, except in the case of 1980 graduates, who can complete their dossier following their discharge.

No individual summons will be sent to candidates, who should simply go to the CUR to which they sent their registration application at 0700 hours on 14 December, to take the examination.

11,464

CSO: 4719/299

ECONOMIC FACTORS SEEN AS KEY FACTOR IN ELECTIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEEN in French 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Marie-Therese Delboulbes, head of the East African Bureau of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE (AFP), was in Mauritius two weeks ago on a major reporting assignment. The following is what she told the world yesterday about the Mauritian situation.

An election campaign is in full swing from one end to the other of this Indian Ocean island that measures only 60 by 40 kilometers. Meetings are held continually in the tiny villages where the sugar cane cutting is fully underway. No one yet knows when the elections will take place, but Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister, promised that they would be held long before May and constitutionally speaking, Parliament is dissolved on 28 December.

In this overgrown village which Mauritius is and of which Elizabeth II is still queen, politics is more than ever the national sport. Mauritius is, in fact, one of the few Third World democracies with at least six parties for nearly 1 million inhabitants and a free press with five daily newspapers in French and a sixth in Chinese! In sum, the battle will be between a Labor Party that has always dominated life in the country since its formation in 1936, but which has become increasingly conservative over the years despite its affiliation with the Socialist International, and the left, the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), which came close to power in the 1976 elections and which then became the country's leading party.

And yet, things are not so simple in Mauritius, the meeting place of all civilizations, where "communalism" (belonging to a community) is very present and takes on new life with the approach of every election.

Discovered uninhabited by the Portuguese, occupied by the Dutch, the French and then the English beginning in 1810, the old "French isle" first received the African slaves, then the Indian coolies. It is now an astonishing juxtaposition of populations, united by Creole (French is the second language), with an Indian majority (68 percent) divided into Hindus, Muslims and Tamil, a small Chinese minority (under 3 percent) and a group labeled as the "general population" in the latest census (whites, blacks, Creole mestizos and mulattoes united by the Catholic religion).

Except for some incidents just after independence in 1968, these communities together fairly harmoniously but without mixing (under 2 percent mixed marriages). The parties often reflect the interests of a community rather than political divergencies. People have their parties just as they have their temples at Vishnu, their mosques, their Immaculate Conception churches.

If the elections took place today, the general opinion is that there would be a leftist sweep because of the disastrous economic situation that resulted in a 20-percent devaluation on 27 September. But one Mauritian political observer warns against predictions: "Here, elections are decided the night before."

The Labor Party, essentially Hindu, is now used by the government and dominated by the man who appears to be a patriarch: Sir Ramgoolam, or SSR, fondly called "the old man" or "Chacha" (*tonton*).

Chacha, born at the turn of the century, is the oldest leader in the world but "he is going to hang on to his niche" and "retirement would kill him," in the words of observers. He governs with a mixture of laxity, tolerance and nepotism, but enjoys wide respect.

"Not On the Right, But Adroit"

His closest ministers think about the succession, but they themselves have been in office for some 20 years. The secretary general of the party, Kher Jagatsingh, minister of education, is naturally aware of the age problem: "We are at a turning point in our history. We have to make way for the young, show new faces. Then half of the battle will be won." He himself is on the left. The most likely candidate for the succession, Sir Satcam Boolell, minister of agriculture, is more to the right, although he denies this, albeit without too much conviction: "I am not on the right [*a droite*] but adroit."

The Number 2 man, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, minister of finance, is hurt by the post he occupies and by the fact that he belongs to the Tamil minority. The party is divided by rivalries. Will he be able to turn over a new leaf before the elections? Already in 1979, three deputies expelled from the party formed the Mauritian Socialist Party, which hopes to divert part of the rural Hindu voters to its own benefit.

The PSM joined with the MMM to create a "Union of the Left" endowed with a "common program" whose symbol is a hand over a heart. The leader of the PSM, Harish Boodhoo, young (33), like most leftist leaders, is optimistic: "We are going to win the elections, not necessarily because the people like the PSM and the MMM, but because they are sick of the current government. If the situation continues, we may have over 50 deputies (out of 70)," he estimates.

"Modern Socialism"

Boodhoo, the "purist" of Mauritian politics, obtained the resignation of two ministers for corruption when he was still a member of the Labor Party. The objectives of his party are "sincerity, promotion based on merit and truth." The MMM is the real pole of the left and the only party that has managed, with some success, to cross community barriers.

Having become the country's leading party in 1976, but suffering defections since that time, he now likes to refer to the French Socialist Party, whose experience he is closely following. The secretary general, Paul Berenger (34), defines the Union of the Left in this way: "We want to create a socialism amidst freedom, nonalignment, a fierce neutrality, but committed to the Third World. We want a modern socialism very concerned with management and profitability."

Berenger: "Third Devaluation Inevitable"

Even if the common program does recommend some nationalizations, the institution of a minimum wage, unemployment benefits and "reduction of the private sector's domination of the economy," he emphasizes the need for a "social consensus" and work discipline. "We shall look at the methods of some business executives because it is on them that the economic recovery and the creation of jobs depend," Berenger emphasizes. He believes that the elections will probably take place at the end of December because "the financial, budgetary and economic situation is catastrophic" and if the government delays, "a third devaluation is inevitable."

Then there are the snipers, who at the last minute, in a British-type election system, will have to choose their camp. That is how the MMM saw their victory stolen from them in 1976.

The Mauritian Social Democratic Party of Gaetan Duval, former minister of foreign affairs, split this year. One wing, headed by Minister Eliezer Francois, remained in the government. The other, faithful to Duval, is now separate.

While calling itself the champion of free enterprise and stronger ties with Pretoria, "Duval's gang," as it is called in Mauritius, is now looking for support among the unemployed. The party, held together only by the charismatic personality of its leader, essentially recruits from among city-dwelling Creoles. But a new Creole party, the Rally for Progress and Freedom (RRL), was formed three months ago with the ambition of uniting the petty bourgeoisie and middle class. Philippe Blackburn, a sugar industry executive, presents it as a "social democratic party enamored of change amidst order and discipline."

The wind of Islam is also blowing -- slightly -- in Mauritius and the most recent addition (October) to the Mauritian political mosaic is the Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM), which openly announces its purpose: defending the Muslim community (nearly 17 percent of the population). Yousouf Mohamed, former minister and ambassador, believes that the Muslims, who generally vote for the MMM, are underrepresented and underprivileged compared with the Hindus.

Gloomy Situation

It is generally felt that the left would win the elections today because the people are fed up. However, between now and election time, many factors may have an effect, with respect to international (Libya's role, which even in Mauritius causes people to speak about it) and domestic events.

The decisive factor will definitely be economic. Will the prime minister and his Number 2 man, who have been traveling throughout the world (Australia, the United States, Europe and India) for several weeks, come back with their hands full?

If the cyclones spare Mauritius, if the sugar harvest is good, and if aid and loans flow in, the government will be able to get some major projects going again, absorb part of the unemployment and try to get the majority backing. However, that is a great deal of "if's" in a situation that is now very gloomy!

GDR CULTURAL DELEGATION TO PROMOTE EXCHANGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 12

[Text] Starting next year the cultural exchange between our country and the GDR will be intensified.

This information was revealed by Kurt Loffler, GDR state secretary for culture, who also said that the program to be developed starting next January will include, among other actions, training Mozambican cadres in various cultural fields.

Kurt Loffler, who left the People's Republic of Mozambique yesterday after a stay of several days, stressed to the media shortly before his departure that the contacts maintained between our two countries have been very useful for the development of exchange of experiences between our two peoples.

A memorandum signed between the two countries envisages, in addition to setting up cultural groups for exchange of experiences, sending specialists of that country to Mozambique to promote training courses and sending Mozambicans to the GDR, among other actions.

In addition, exchanges of information between the two countries will also be undertaken covering cultural work planning and cultural development in rural areas. It is hoped that with this program the GDR will give support to the development of the National Cultural Institute.

Addressing the media of our country yesterday, Kurt Loffler spoke about the cultural work of his country, saying that at the present time there is stress on dissemination of works of art and their importance among the masses. This work is being conducted in parallel with the explanation of the importance of the cultural development of peoples in their anti-imperialist struggle.

The GDR state secretary of culture also spoke about the role of leisure, especially among young people, stating that in his country great attention is being given to this matter.

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CSO: 4742/97

WORKERS PROCLAIM SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Workers of the city of Maputo expressed their solidarity with the people of Cuba yesterday, energetically repudiating the slanders and threats of military intervention of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba. Augusto Macamo, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, reiterated during the demonstration the solidarity of the Mozambican people with the Cuban Republic and denounced Reagan's policy to destabilize the world.

The charge d'affaires of the Cuban embassy in Mozambique, for his part, reaffirmed the determination of the Cuban people to defend the "motherland conquered with the blood of its best sons," and never to be intimidated by the arrogant and despotic U.S. policy.

The Cuban embassy representative in Maputo, described the maneuvers of militarist intervention of the United States of America as an attempt to hamper the revolutionary process of Latin America which already brought independence to Cuba and Nicaragua.

"Once again Cuba reaffirms that it will resist at any price the despotic and arrogant policy of the U.S. Government," said the Cuban diplomat, adding that the working and courageous people of Cuba were forged in century-long struggles and "will know today how to resist with determination and courage."

A message from workers, read on the occasion, repudiated all the maneuvers toward destabilization of Cuba and stressed that "we, the Mozambican workers, today more than ever, categorically affirm our solidarity with the Cuban people and especially with their uncontested guide, Maj Fidel Castro."

AMASP Reiterates Militant Solidarity

At the same time the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples (AMASP) yesterday expressed its concern in the face of the escalation of threats and slanders launched by the United States against Cuba.

In a communique issued to the media, the AMASP "condemns any direct or indirect interference by the Reagan administration in the internal affairs of Cuba, reiterates its militant solidarity and assures the Cuban people of its support in the defense of their national sovereignty threatened by the enemies of peace.

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CSO: 4742/97

BEIRA PORT OPENS FOLLOWING SABOTAGE DAMAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Starting today the port of Beira is beginning to receive large-tonnage ships after the destruction of the buoy system perpetrated at dawn of last Friday by enemy military commandos.

The normalization of access to the second largest Mozambican port is the result of an emergency operation carried out yesterday to place new buoys at the main key points of the channel of that port.

The new buoys were placed at the main points of the channel to ensure entry for oceangoing ships. It should be added that the port of Beira was not closed to small-tonnage ships at any time.

During the act of sabotage, the enemy military commandos, which included South African experts, destroyed 10 of the 12 buoys which comprised the port of Beira signal system.

Buoys No 8 and 10 are the only ones not destroyed by enemy sabotage because the charges placed there did not explode. To neutralize them, sappers of the Mozambican Armed Forces worked at the location throughout the day before yesterday.

After the act of sabotage against the buoy system of the port of Beira, the Security and Defense Forces were able to put out of action more than five members of the enemy military commandos.

The same morning an individual who is supposed to have been connected to the group which destroyed 10 of the 12 buoys of the signal system of that port, was killed by the Security and Defense Forces.

It should be noted that for the past month South African submarines have been detected along the port of Beira and close to the Mozambican coast.

These submarines have surfaced, especially at night, in the territorial waters under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

11634

CSO: 4742/97

PORTUGUESE FIRM PRESENTS COOPERATION PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpts] As a result of contacts initiated 2 years ago at the Maputo International Trade Fair, Soares da Costa, a Portuguese civil construction firm, has proposed to the Mozambican government that it come to Mozambique to form a joint enterprise with state units in this sector. Among other projects, the firm plans to bid on construction of 5,000 homes in our country.

A management delegation from Soares da Costa, which is headquartered in the Portuguese city of Porto, came to Mozambique during the visit of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes. While in our country, the delegation met for discussions with a representative of the National Housing Directorate.

Delegation

"Although nothing is settled yet, we propose to establish a branch of the firm here, and then collaborate in the training of low- and mid-level cadres for the civil construction sector. This training will consist in the formation of work teams, in which most of the personnel would be Mozambican. In addition to local training, members of these teams would be selected to be sent to the firm's headquarters for training in various civil construction specialties," said Engineer J. Costa e Sousa, a member of the delegation.

The firm's participation in a program to build 5,000 homes in various areas of the country would be an important project for the initiation of cadre-training activity by this company in Mozambique.

In addition, Soares da Costa proposed to the Mozambican authorities that it participate fully in the completion of some of the major buildings in this country by the "key in hand" system.

Costa e Sousa, director of the firm's foreign relations department, stressed that Soares da Costa is also seeking to associate with interested international hotel chains--and there are already good prospects--to build hotels in Mozambique and train personnel in hotel management.

The firm is also interested in carrying out construction projects for hospitals, schools and public housing in our country. Such projects could be offered as a package, from initiation to final execution.

BRIEFS

DIFFICULTIES IN CLOTHING PLANT--Organizational problems are affecting the functioning of Sovest Vestuario; the clothing firm is also the target of thefts. The plant has not met the established production goal of 1,500 articles of clothing. At the end of each work day it has only 500 articles or a few more to show for it. Alberto Moises, director of Sovest's production sector, reports that the reason for this situation is that most of the workers are not participating actively. "The quota was established without taking the political awareness of the workers into account, which I feel is very important in this process. The workers have not been made sufficiently aware of the importance of their activity and, as a result, we do not even meet 50 percent of the established quota," he said. Sovest's situation was much worse in the middle of the year. About 4 months ago, at a work conference at the end of the day, it was found that only 350 to 360 articles had been completed. Moises told us that an intensive campaign was initiated to mobilize and educate the workers, and the firm is now producing from 500 to 700 pieces per day. Nevertheless, to meet the established quota, the workers will have to be three times as productive. Sovest also has a problem with thefts, not uncommonly by its own workers. Several times the militia on duty in that manufacturing unit have detected workers leaving with shirts and other articles of clothing. Although the firm has a disciplinary code for such cases, the thefts continue. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 81 p 2] 6362

GDR DONATION--The GDR Federation of Free Unions recently presented a donation consisting of teaching materials, sound equipment, slide projectors, medicines and sports equipment to the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils. Berno Huttner, charge d'affairs of the GDR Embassy in Maputo, made the presentation. Speaking on that occasion, he said the gift came as a result of several cooperation accords between our country and the GDR, and added that the purpose of the gift is not only to further political and economic cooperation but to strengthen the ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Expressing thanks for the donation, Augusto Macamo, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and executive secretary of the Production Councils, said this gesture is another demonstration of the strong solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Mozambique and the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 3] 6362

GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS--To enable the people to celebrate the end of the year happily, an extra supply of essential products is planned for December, Mario Guerreiro, director of GOAM, reported yesterday. In a meeting with merchants participating

in the New Supply System, the GOAM director announced that efforts are under way to avoid the problems that arose last year, mainly because such measures had been somewhat improvised. He stressed the need to act well in advance to establish the distribution channels and storage and transport systems so the products will reach the consumers at the desired time and in good condition. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4742/106

COMMISSION TO SET UP DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] The national commission for the establishment of the development company held its fourth session on 9 and 10 November 1981, presided over by Maj Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye.

The commission's essential task was to examine the definition of a strategy for the establishment of development institutions designed by the commission at the time of the work of the first phase and adopted by the government.

Regarding the strategy to follow for completion of the second phase of its work, the national commission recommends the following:

- 1) that each department be placed under the supervision of a deputy chairman of the national commission, aided by members of the subcommission on synthesis;
- 2) that at the level of each department, the prefect, subprefects or mayors, the common law authorities and the 14 members of the national commission be responsible for the establishment of institutions in their administrative districts; and
- 3) that the chairman of the national commission make a preliminary information visit to each department.

In order to coordinate existing legislation with the institutions to be created, the commission recommends that the government study as soon as possible the matter of the reorganization of the administrative districts and territorial collectives, the organization of common law collectives, and that it draft the legislative and regulatory texts relating to them.

With respect to the cooperatives constituting one of the pillars of the development company, the commission has noted a substantial delay in their establishment. In order to correct this problem, it recommends the completion of this program in keeping with the following schedule:

- 1) first half of 1982: coverage of the entire agricultural area and 50 percent of the grazing area;
- 2) second half of 1982: coverage of the rest of the grazing area.

The commission also recommends making adequate financial, material and human means available to the technical departments.

Finally, with regard to the Samaria, inasmuch as their establishment is practically completed, the commission recommends that the human and financial means needed to step up their activities be found.

The commission recommends, in conclusion, that the operations for the establishment of the development institutions commence at the beginning of January 1982.

11,464

CSO: 4719/234

BOAD AVICULTURE LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] A loan agreement for 900 million CFA francs was signed yesterday by Brah Mahamane, minister of planning, and Pierre-Claver Damiba, president of the West African Development Bank (BOAD).

According to the provisions of the agreement, BOAD will loan Niger 900 million CFA francs in order to contribute to the financing of the modern aviculture project in Niger.

The agreement raises the volume of BOAD commitments to the Republic of Niger to 4,749,000 CFA francs.

Following the signing of the agreement, Minister of Planning Mahamane emphasized the importance of the BOAD contribution to our country's development:

"We have just signed a provisional agreement entitled the Aviculture Project, which fits into the framework of the 5-year plan and responds to a number of our concerns in the fight to achieve food self-sufficiency.

"The purpose of the project is to strengthen structures for the organization and promotion of aviculture in Niger. These structures are the aviculture center in Goudel, which is the central station for the production of day-old chicks, expansion of the feed production plant, poultry production and assistance to and reinforcement of the structures of the agricultural cooperatives around the main centers.

"The project will make it possible to increase production of poultry for meat from its 1980 level of 83 tons to 1,400 tons by the end of the project. It will enable us to raise egg production, which is now 1 million eggs a year, to 13 million by the time the project is completed -- that is, when it has reached its full-capacity phase.

"It is therefore important to emphasize these facts in order to show the contribution of this BOAD loan of 900 million CFA francs for Niger's development through the promotion of aviculture in our country. It is a loan on good conditions, with a 3-year deferment and 20 years to repay the principal.

"With the signing of this loan. BOAD has contributed over 4.79 billion francs to Niger's development."

POWER PLANT USING SUN'S HEAT FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY TERMED 'PROMISING'

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Nov 81 p 8

[Article by Papa Mor Sylla: "The Solar Power Plant: An Important Test"]

[Text] A laboratory making it possible to use solar heat to produce electric power, the Diakhao power plant in the heart of Sine still remains the target of engineers' criticism. Facing an energy crisis that has raised our oil bill from 10 to 61 billion francs in less than 8 years, Senegal is betting on this low-cost alternative form of energy.

The Diakhao project's originality lies in the fact that solar heat will be used to produce electricity. It aims to prove the competitiveness of this source of energy. With a maximum power of 30 kilowatts, the Diakhao solar power plant is a joint project of the French Thermic and Solar Energy Studies Company (SOFRETEX) and of the Industrial Company for Solar Energy Applications (SINAES) of Senegal.

This is an important test for our national electric company, SENELEC, which has released the 400 million francs needed for the construction and startup of this pilot plant. It is a difficult test when one realizes that solar rays are not easily converted into electric power. The production of electric power from solar heat requires a long process that reflects the complexity of the facilities at Diakhao.

It is a plant of glass and pipes 100 meters from Diakhao, a town of 2,500 inhabitants. Built in 1979, the plant's infrastructures include 12 glass panels making a surface 2,048 meters square. An initial circuit of pipe circulates the water under the panels. When heated, the water may reach a temperature of 95 to 100° C. A second circuit is situated near the machine where the freon, placed in contact with the hot water conduits, evaporates and takes on sufficient pressure to operate a turbine. It is a whole thermo-solar system which, when placed in contact with the silicon crystals, transforms the light into electric power directly.

Unfortunately, according to technicians at the Diakhao plant, techniques developed thus far cannot produce enough current, without counting the fact that the silicon crystals are extremely costly to produce. According to these same technicians, the solution lies in developing solar photo cells, which are not expensive. Studies are now based on this possibility of producing thermo-solar electricity at a lower cost. It is a palliative, if not a remedy, to prevent this thermic energy being tried in Diakhao from being solely a transition energy only

marginally useful, especially in a country such as ours, held hostage since the price of oil began to spiral.

Because it has produced results nearly everywhere in the world, particularly in Niger and Upper Volta, the use of sun to produce electric power looks promising at the Diakhao plant. At any rate, the technicians are optimistic, even if in this part of Sine Saloum, the experiment is completely different.

Instead of the rays of the sun, it is the solar heat that is used to produce electric power. The people of Diakhao do not doubt this possibility which is beginning to look like a wager, especially since they have light produced by energy from that generating plant.

11,464

CSO: 4719/309

BRIEFS

SWEDISH-FINANCED FORESTRY PROJECTS--Sweden will finance two forestry projects in Senegal for a total amount of over \$2 million, according to an announcement made to the press by Cheikh Cissoko, Senegalese secretary of state for woods and forests, upon his return from an official visit to Sweden. The two projects will be carried out in the northern and central regions of Senegal. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12 Nov 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/234

MOGADISHU COMMENTS ON ETHIOPIAN OPPRESSION IN W. SOMALIA

EA081320 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The Abyssinian regime is currently engaged in oppression, unjustified killing and looting of civilians in Western Somalia and its other territories. This is the topic of our commentary written and read by Abdillahi Hasan Fadhal.

The world is aware that the Abyssinian regime is massing large numbers of troops in the regions of Kebri Dehar, Daghabur, Kelafo, Gode and other places. The Abyssinians are also imposing unlimited oppression in the form of massacres, and robbery, resulting in countless numbers of refugees, and other cruel deeds such as raping and the indiscriminate killing of innocent children. [Passage indistinct]

(?People) fleeing from the horrors of the Abyssinian rule report the inhuman tortures inflicted on the peoples in that area. We all know most of the refugees in Somalia are victims of Abyssinian oppression and that they have drained the economy of the Somali Democratic Republic. The only way to find a solution is to allow the peoples under Abyssinian rule to govern themselves and to decide their own future.

The question to be asked is: Is the Mengistu regime ready to negotiate the issue and do the necessary? The answer is no. Another question is, will the freedom fighters succumb to these tortures, and abandon their struggle? The answer is no. It is certain that the freedom fighters will be victorious in their struggle against Abyssinian colonialist rule.

Recent reports by Amnesty International said the killing of civilians in Ethiopia by the Abyssinians has reached massive proportions and between 1974-78 more than 30,000 people were killed by the Abyssinian regime.

Another shocking revelation by the agency is that in 1977 alone, 10,000 people were killed in Abyssinia. The agency further reported that 5,000 high school and university students were openly killed and at least 30,000 others imprisoned without reason.

The UN Commission of Human Rights said the parents of these young students were refused normal permission to bury the bodies but instead were forced to buy them back.

Can all these issues we have mentioned be tolerated? We are aware that the French president recently went to Algiers where he praised the Algerian people for being

patriotic. He also praised them for the way they fought during the period of French colonialism. The point is: Will the Abyssinian colonialists ever make it possible for the peoples under their domination to be independent? The answer, obviously, is no. And the only language the Abyssinian colonialists understand is from the barrel of the gun. Liberation will always be the goal of the freedom fighters and defeat and suicide will be the lot of the Abyssinians and their allies.

CSO: 4503/14

SAUDI PAPER INTERVIEWS SOMALI OFFICIAL

PM071123 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 1 Dec 81 p 19

[Interview with Somali Political Council chairman and Supreme Revolutionary Council member Muhammad Umar Jays by Sa'ud Al-Harbi--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How would you describe Saudi-Somali relations, and what sort of relations exist between the two countries?

[Answer] Relations between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the Somali Republic are fraternal and everlasting. They go back to ancient history, even before Islam. They are relations of a distinguished nature and, thank God, they are firm and stable and are daily becoming stronger because they are based on the fraternal ties that link the two countries.

[Question] Do discussions take place between the two countries and, if so, with what do they deal?

[Answer] Yes, just as consultations are often held among Arab and Islamic countries they are also held between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Somalia. As you know, at present many conspiracies are being hatched against the area and particularly against the Arab countries. This calls for consultations and the exchange of views between brothers in all the fields. Many conspiracies are being hatched in the Horn of Africa and Red Sea area. These plots are being hatched by countries seeking to implement plans on behalf of foreign quarters which dominate them. The entire world bears witness to the current disturbances in the area and to the problems that are escalating daily for no apparent reason.

[Question] Can we know more about the Arab countries involved and the problems which the Horn of Africa is now witnessing?

[Answer] We were surprised to see two Arab states allying themselves against Somalia and the Arab Gulf. I mean the Aden tripartite alliance which includes Libya, South Yemen, and Ethiopia. As an Arab citizen I say that there is no justification whatever for this aggressive alliance against a state that is harboring no evil or intent to commit aggression against anybody. There are enough conflicts in the Arab area, and we are aware of the conditions under which the Arabs live today.

[Question] Every state has the right to ally itself with another state if it deems this appropriate. How would you explain your statement that this alliance is aggressive?

[Answer] As I said, there is no justification for it. This alliance has expanded its hostile actions against Somalia and against many other countries in the area. For example, on the Somali-Ethiopian borders, following the establishment of this alliance, Libya began to send arms and ammunition to the parties opposed to the Somali Government there. This implemented a decision by the alliance which I have described--and I underline my description of it as an aggressive alliance, because we have already seen its plans being implemented against us and against anyone advocating peace and stability and the renunciation of disputes. We denounce the actions which, unfortunately certain Arab countries carry out in order to please or in blind obedience to some major powers.

[Question] What is the Soviet Union's aim in supporting this alliance? Does it intend to force Somalia to return to its fold? Can you say that the Soviet Union has designs on the whole Horn of Africa, beginning with Somalia and Sudan today and extending against other countries later?

[Answer] Yes, all this is true and established. This is the concept and spirit of this alliance and its present new strategy.

[Question] So you accuse Libya of committing acts against Sudan.

[Answer] We are not accusing Libya. It is Libya itself that always says publicly that it is behind efforts to stage coups and stir up disturbances in other countries, especially the Arab countries. I would like to say frankly and openly that at their recent conference [presumably Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia] they decided to get rid of all the governments and states of the Horn of Africa and Red Sea area. But I would like to tell them through your paper that action is something and words are something else. As anyone can see, they can do nothing.

[Question] Somalia is separated from Sudan by Mengistu Haile Mariam's state (Ethiopia). What are relations like between Somalia and Sudan, as two Arab states struggling against foreign powers in the area?

[Answer] Our relations with Sudan are excellent; they are daily being consolidated, and there is fruitful cooperation between us as two Arab states. As I said, I would like here to point out to the Arab African states that they must be well aware of their responsibilities on this continent. They should build their relations with the non-Arab African states on fraternal ties and on the basis of common and constructive understanding. I would like here to point to the role Libya is playing on the continent. It is a suspicious, highly suspicious role. Libya is doing exactly the opposite of what is needed. It causes the African states to abhor dealing with the Arab countries. Libya's intervention in Chad is a clear evidence of this and has left its mark on Arab-African relations. All this is because of the irresponsible actions of one single state--actions that are contrary to African interests. This is something we regret.

[Question] Despite the exchange of visits between the Sudanese and Ethiopian presidents and Sudan's efforts to bring about reconciliation between the two countries [Somalia and Ethiopia], Ethiopia has been bombing Somali villages outside the Ogaden. What does all this mean?

[Answer] As everybody knows, relations between Somalia and Ethiopia are not good at present. The reasons are obvious: the Republic of Somalia supports the right of self-determination for western Somalia (Ogaden) just as, as a matter of principle, it supports the Palestinian causes and the African and Arab causes. So it is a matter of principle for Somalia to support just causes, and we should especially support our brothers in western Somalia in their right to self-determination and to restore their usurped right.

[Question] I saw with my own eyes the tragic masses of refugees. What is the total number of Ogaden refugees in Somalia?

[Answer] According to the latest census available to us, the number of refugees from western Somalia has reached 1.2 million. As you know, this is tremendous burden on Somalia, as a state with limited resources.

On this occasion I would like to appeal through AL-JAZIRAH to our Arab and Muslim brothers to take notice of this purely humanitarian problem. We are now witnessing a West European invasion of the refugees camps. We see churches growing in number and the cultural and religious penetration of the refugees increasing. Therefore, as Arabs and Muslims we must support our refugee brothers. For this reason Somalia calls on the sisterly Arab and Islamic countries to help those refugees, since this is a purely Arab and Islamic problem.

[Question] Somalia is always accused of having been completely biased in favor of the Soviet Union after its independence. Later, without apparent reason, it turned its back on cooperation with the Soviet Union and sought to establish strong relations with the United States. Is this not contradictory to nonalignment, which Somalia advocates?

[Answer] You mean the facilities that were given to the United States. I would like to make it clear here that these facilities are only simple things provided as a service to U.S. merchant ships and other ships. This is an internationally recognized action and is not only the result of strong relations between the two countries. I would say that these facilities have not been given just recently, but even when there was cooperation with the Soviet Union. Many facilities have been granted to the United States by way of international custom and no more.

[Question] So you can deny that there is a bilateral agreement between Somalia and the United States and that the establishment of a military alliance between them is imminent.

[Answer] There is an agreement, but it is based on constructive bilateral cooperation between the two countries. For example, the United States gives Somalia economic and military aid. Somalia is not standing idly by: a balance of power does exist in the area, where the major powers are vying with one another. Therefore we concluded this agreement, which only aims at strengthening cooperation between the two countries and at nothing else. The establishment of such cooperation does not mean an alliance between us. I would like to stress that such cooperation threatens no Arabs or Islamic state.

[Question] So you have received U.S. military aid.

[Answer] Only economic aid has been received. So far we have received no military aid, because that takes time to implement.

CSO: 4504/134

BRIEFS

BARRE MISTREATING NORTHERNERS--The RADIO KULMIS reporter in Hargeisa, the capital of northwest region, informs us that the fascist regime led by Mohammed Siad Barre is still detaining and mistreating the Somali people of northern Somalia. According to our reporter, these measures are taken because the heroic people of the region waged a major struggle against the Nati-Somali rule of Siad Barre, and are connected with the recent activities of the Somali national movement, who distributed leaflets to the Somali people calling on them to get rid of the shameless rule of Siad Barre, and are also connected with the armed struggle being waged by the Somali Salvation Front in that region and the rest of the country. [Text] [EA 081224 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81]

INSURGENTS ATTACK--A RADIO KULMOS reporter accompanying the Sixth Company of the Col (Ekow) Battalion of the Democratic Front of the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], reports that a commando unit of the Col (Ekow) Battalion blew up a vehicle and its trailer which was carrying fuel for the Siad Barre militia stationed in the north-western areas of our country. The RADIO KULMIS reporter adds that other commando units of the same battalion made a surprise attack on the bases of the national security services, the informers of the murderous terrorist regime and the stores of the representative of the terror gang in the town of Balli Adde. The reporter adds that the units of the heroic DFSS forces held the town of Balli Adde for 8 hours. While in control of the town the gallant DFSS forces used the opportunity to inform the people living in the town and the nearby areas of the principles and purposes of the struggle of the DFSS--a struggle aimed at wresting the rule of our country from the hands of the fascist and murderous regime of Siad Barre. The reporter adds that the Sixth Company of Col (Ekow) Battalion of the DFSS forces suffered by casualties in the engagement. [As received] [Text] [EA102110 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4503/14

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